



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office
1435 Win Hentschel Blvd.

Suite B105
West Lafayette, IN 47906-4145

(765) 494-8371
nass-in@nass.usda.gov

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 8

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Soybean harvest is rapidly moving along as more of the crop is coming to maturity, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. However, soybean harvest is still 11 days behind the average pace and corn harvest is 7 days behind average. Winter wheat is being planted and fall tillage is taking place as weather permits.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 4.6 **days suitable for field work**. **Corn condition** is rated 72 percent good to excellent compared with 49 percent last year at this time. Eighty-three percent of the corn acreage is now **mature** compared with 94 percent last year and 91 percent for the 5-year average. Nineteen percent of the corn acreage is now **harvested** compared with 29 percent for both last year and the 5-year average. **Moisture** content of harvested corn is averaging about 22 percent.

Soybean condition is rated 75 percent good to excellent compared with 57 percent last year. Ninety percent of the soybean acreage is **shedding leaves** compared with 98 percent last year and 96 percent for the 5-year average. Eighteen percent of the soybean acreage has been **harvested** compared with 48 percent last year and 46 percent for the 5-year average. **Moisture** content of harvested soybeans is averaging about 14 percent.

Seventeen percent of the **winter wheat** acreage has been **planted** compared with 31 percent for both last year and the 5-year average. Two percent of the winter wheat acreage has **emerged** compared with 4 percent last year and 6 percent for the 5-year average.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 9 percent excellent, 55 percent good, 29 percent fair, 6 percent poor and 1 percent very poor. Livestock remain in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

| Crop | This Week | Last Week | Last Year | 5-Year Avg |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Percent | | | | |
| Corn Mature | 83 | 73 | 94 | 91 |
| Corn Harvested | 19 | 10 | 29 | 29 |
| Soybeans Shedding Lvs | 90 | 76 | 98 | 96 |
| Soybeans Mature | 66 | 41 | 89 | 85 |
| Soybeans Harvested | 18 | 6 | 48 | 46 |
| Winter Wheat Planted | 17 | 5 | 31 | 31 |
| Winter Wheat Emerged | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Tobacco Harvested | 82 | 75 | 91 | 94 |

CROP CONDITION TABLE

| Crop | Very Poor | Poor | Fair | Good | Excellent |
|----------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Percent | | | | | |
| Corn | 2 | 6 | 20 | 53 | 19 |
| Soybeans | 1 | 5 | 19 | 55 | 20 |
| Pasture | 1 | 6 | 29 | 55 | 9 |

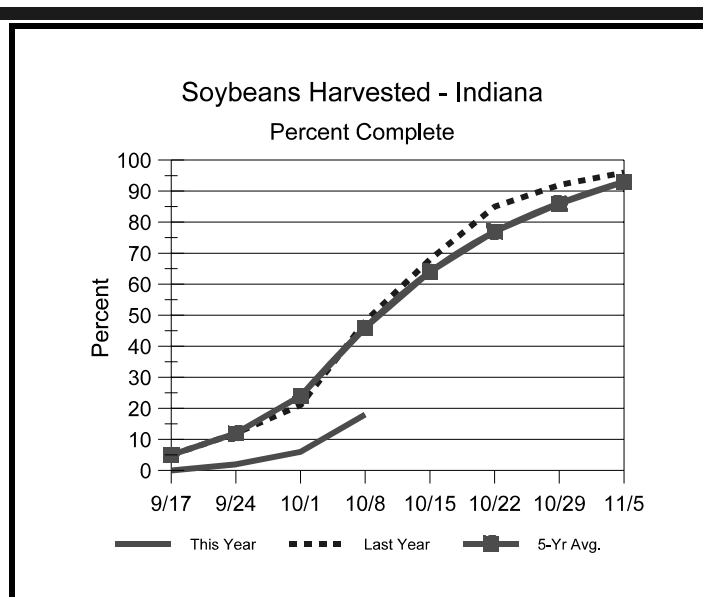
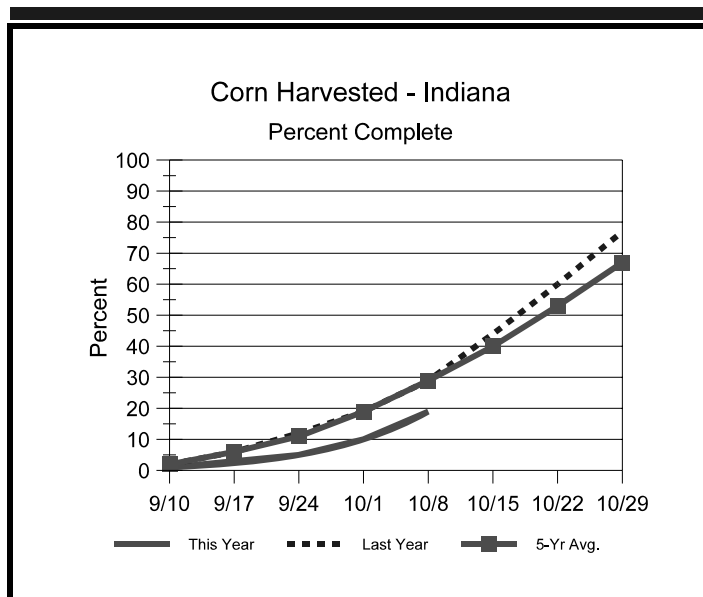
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

| | This Week | Last Week | Last Year |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Percent | | | |
| Topsoil | | | |
| Very Short | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Short | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| Adequate | 78 | 75 | 79 |
| Surplus | 20 | 24 | 3 |
| Subsoil | | | |
| Very Short | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Short | 4 | 4 | 27 |
| Adequate | 80 | 78 | 61 |
| Surplus | 15 | 17 | 2 |
| Days Suitable | 4.6 | 3.7 | 6.4 |

CONTACT INFORMATION

--Greg Preston, Director
--Andy Higgins, Agricultural Statistician
E-Mail Address: nass-in@nass.usda.gov
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/

Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Aphids in Fall Seeded Wheat

- Aphids commonly infest wheat during fall
- Aphids can be carriers and vectors of barley yellow dwarf virus
- Planting after the Hessian fly-free date greatly reduces aphid infestations
- Treating for aphids, if necessary, should be done within the first few weeks of growth

For the past several years we have gotten inquiries about aphids being found in wheat during the fall months. This is not a new, as aphids have always taken a liking to our fall seeded wheat – it is one of the only high-quality food sources available at that time of year. What is relatively new is the promotion of insecticide applications in late October and even November to control aphids. Much of this comes from producers that have ignored the Hessian fly-free dates for planting in order to get lush, green growth before winter sets in. Obviously, this “greener pasture” is a trap crop for hungry aphids.

Soon after wheat emerges, several aphid species migrate to and feed upon wheat leaves. Aphids suck plant juices with their straw-like mouthparts. This normally has very little effect on the growing plant, as moisture is usually not lacking in the fall. Most of these aphids feed on a variety of host plants, and the problem comes when aphids have first fed on other virus-infected grasses and then migrate to wheat,

transmitting the disease. The most common virus disease transmitted to wheat by aphids is barley yellow dwarf (BYD). Because of the complexity of BYD and aphid/weather/host interactions, predicting the severity of disease is not possible even in high aphid infestation years.

Aphids stay active, feeding and moving in the fall, as long as temperatures stay at 50°F or greater. After a killing frost, extended $\leq 32^\circ\text{F}$, many aphids die and feeding drops drastically. Some aphids manage to survive even the coldest of winters under clumps of wheat, though their feeding ceases. This is why the incidence of BYD is greatly reduced when wheat is sown after the Hessian fly-free date (see Pest & Crop #22, September 8, 2006). This date is based upon the average projected date of killing frosts at a given latitude. These frosts dramatically decrease the numbers of Hessian flies and other pest insects. At the time of this writing (9/20/06), any wheat already planted in Indiana has a greater likelihood of high aphid and Hessian fly infestation.

Because it is not known from year to year how many, if any, aphids found in wheat are disease vectors, it must be assumed that they all are. Therefore, infestations must be caught and treated within the first few weeks of emergence if BYD is a concern. Treatment thresholds of 2-3 aphids/row foot have been suggested. Treatments late in October and

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday October 8, 2006

| Station | Past Week Weather Summary Data | | | | | | | Accumulation | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----|-----|-----|---------|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|------|---------------|------|
| | Air Temperature | | | | Precip. | | Avg 4 in Soil Temp | April 1, 2006 thru October 8, 2006 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Precipitation | | | GDD Base 50°F | |
| | Hi | Lo | Avg | DFN | Total | Days | | Total | DFN | Days | Total | DFN |
| Northwest (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chalmers_5W | 86 | 34 | 61 | +3 | 1.10 | 3 | | 26.98 | +4.20 | 66 | 3002 | -103 |
| Francesville | 84 | 35 | 59 | +3 | 0.81 | 2 | | 33.87 | +10.75 | 80 | 2885 | +41 |
| Valparaiso_AP_I | 82 | 35 | 60 | +3 | 1.57 | 3 | | 17.24 | -7.71 | 53 | 2971 | +134 |
| Wanatah | 83 | 32 | 57 | +1 | 1.99 | 4 | 63 | 24.44 | +0.40 | 71 | 2668 | -35 |
| Winamac | 83 | 37 | 59 | +3 | 1.28 | 2 | 58 | 27.55 | +4.43 | 66 | 2914 | +70 |
| North Central(2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plymouth | 82 | 36 | 58 | +2 | 1.29 | 2 | | 24.59 | +0.83 | 72 | 2794 | -199 |
| South_Bend | 80 | 36 | 59 | +2 | 1.43 | 4 | | 27.94 | +4.86 | 77 | 2931 | +126 |
| Young_America | 85 | 37 | 61 | +5 | 1.06 | 2 | | 27.28 | +4.85 | 75 | 3022 | +79 |
| Northeast (3) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Columbia_City | 81 | 37 | 57 | +2 | 1.31 | 3 | 57 | 25.68 | +3.18 | 80 | 2738 | +62 |
| Fort_Wayne | 81 | 36 | 59 | +3 | 0.87 | 2 | | 25.49 | +4.95 | 73 | 2968 | +24 |
| West Central(4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greencastle | 87 | 37 | 61 | +2 | 1.13 | 2 | | 31.14 | +5.19 | 72 | 2992 | -336 |
| Perrysville | 89 | 36 | 64 | +6 | 1.38 | 1 | 63 | 24.74 | +0.49 | 71 | 3323 | +231 |
| Spencer_Ag | 86 | 40 | 62 | +4 | 0.71 | 2 | | 31.37 | +5.42 | 77 | 3202 | +86 |
| Terre_Haute_AFB | 87 | 37 | 63 | +4 | 0.65 | 2 | | 22.33 | -2.16 | 78 | 3392 | +90 |
| W_Lafayette_6NW | 86 | 33 | 61 | +4 | 0.84 | 2 | 65 | 26.32 | +3.49 | 80 | 3105 | +174 |
| Central (5) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eagle_Creek_AP | 85 | 39 | 62 | +4 | 0.65 | 2 | | 27.06 | +4.22 | 78 | 3406 | +134 |
| Greenfield | 84 | 39 | 60 | +2 | 0.71 | 3 | | 34.07 | +9.12 | 82 | 3061 | -86 |
| Indianapolis_AP | 85 | 42 | 63 | +5 | 0.56 | 1 | | 26.69 | +3.85 | 78 | 3440 | +168 |
| Indianapolis_SE | 84 | 40 | 60 | +2 | 0.53 | 1 | | 27.59 | +4.27 | 77 | 3035 | -232 |
| Tipton_Ag | 84 | 35 | 60 | +4 | 0.76 | 2 | 63 | 29.45 | +6.16 | 81 | 2863 | +24 |
| East Central(6) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farmland | 83 | 34 | 59 | +3 | 0.93 | 2 | 62 | 27.88 | +5.33 | 82 | 2811 | +40 |
| New_Castle | 85 | 38 | 60 | +4 | 0.86 | 4 | | 29.58 | +5.69 | 78 | 2868 | +28 |
| Southwest (7) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evansville | 87 | 40 | 65 | +4 | 0.00 | 0 | | 35.84 | +12.74 | 63 | 3931 | +135 |
| Freelandville | 87 | 42 | 63 | +4 | 0.11 | 1 | | 21.44 | -2.61 | 61 | 3589 | +177 |
| Shoals | 88 | 36 | 62 | +3 | 0.02 | 1 | | 35.26 | +9.31 | 70 | 3410 | +101 |
| Stendal | 88 | 42 | 65 | +5 | 0.00 | 0 | | 37.50 | +11.73 | 65 | 3983 | +409 |
| Vincennes_5NE | 90 | 39 | 64 | +5 | 0.06 | 1 | 67 | 29.96 | +5.91 | 73 | 3696 | +284 |
| South Central(8) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leavenworth | 85 | 42 | 62 | +4 | 0.05 | 1 | | 40.43 | +14.32 | 84 | 3534 | +249 |
| Oolitic | 85 | 39 | 61 | +3 | 0.74 | 2 | 62 | 28.26 | +3.41 | 72 | 3189 | +33 |
| Tell_City | 87 | 44 | 65 | +4 | 0.00 | 0 | | 43.03 | +16.66 | 64 | 3896 | +222 |
| Southeast (9) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brookville | 87 | 39 | 61 | +5 | 1.45 | 2 | | 28.48 | +4.44 | 61 | 3314 | +319 |
| Greensburg | 85 | 38 | 61 | +3 | 0.43 | 2 | | 31.62 | +7.34 | 70 | 3363 | +297 |
| Scottsburg | 87 | 35 | 61 | +2 | 0.00 | 0 | | 33.93 | +9.19 | 75 | 3465 | +67 |

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).

GDD = Growing Degree Days.

Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.

Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.

Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

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Aphids in Fall Seeded Wheat (Continued)

November, even during an Indian summer, may kill aphids, but any BYD will have already been spread – meaning that this amounts to little more than a “revenge spray”.

Insecticidal seed treatments (i.e., Cruiser and Gaucho) are available for wheat. Minimal testing has been conducted with these products, though with their systemic activity they may work well against early aphid feeding. However, without detailed studies we cannot say with certainty whether these treatments would result in a net economic benefit. These products are worth considering however, if you meet the following conditions: wheat is under intensive wheat management (100 + bu/A), is a

known BYD susceptible variety, is planted before the fly-free date, and/or you are able to accurately predict a warm fall and early winter (good luck with that last one).

Bottom line, early aphid scouting in wheat and planting after the fly-free date are the keys to preventing and/or accurately assessing an aphid infestation and potential risk to BYD transmission and spread. Happy scouting!

John Obermeyer, Christian Krupke, and Larry Bledsoe, Department of Botany & Plant Pathology, Purdue University.

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